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**Characteristic patterns of mediation in developed countries**

The article examines the foreign experience in regulating mediation as one of the alternative methods of resolving legal conflicts, because mediation belongs to the universal methods of alternative dispute resolution, which is dynamic in the world. This procedure bypasses the courts and allows you to reach agreements on the basis of consent and consensus.

In its modern sense, mediation, began to develop in the second half of the twentieth century, especially in countries of Anglo-Saxon system of law - United States, Australia, Great Britain, and later gradually began to spread to other countries. The first attempts at mediation as a rule occurred only in disputes that have arisen in the field of family and family relationships. Subsequently, mediation has been also recognized in dealing with a wide range of disputes, from family conflicts to complex multilateral conflicts in the commercial and public sector.

Depending on the number of mediators involved in the process of reconciliation, we can identify the model of one mediator and group mediation. Depending on who acts as a mediator they may be distinguished: judicial mediation (considered as part of the proceedings, so it is held by a judge who had received this authority and who has appropriate training), law mediation (as in the role of mediator acts person who has the right to advocacy), notary mediation (mediator advocates notary who helps the parties reach an agreement, and properly formalize the agreement) and professional mediation.

Particular attention is paid to the classification of models of mediation, depending on regulatory approaches in different countries. Thus, for Austria and Bulgaria it is characterized by a broad and detailed model of normative legal support mediation. The purpose of this regulation is to provide a detailed comprehensive legal certainty in this area (including delineation of mediation and other professional legal services) and consumer protection, promote development of mediation. Model regulatory minimization in providing mediation is common for the UK and the Netherlands. This model is characterized by a minimum amount of legal incentives to use mediation, which gives opportunities for its development and creative process. Rights limited to fixing the principles of mediation requirements for mediators, mechanisms to prevent abuse. A model that is supposed to be implemented in Ukraine requires broad and detailed legal regulation to provide a development for this institution and to avoid misuse.

**Keywords:** alternative methods of dispute resolution, mediation, mediator, mediation models.